jurupa
COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Proudly serving Jurupa Valley and Eastvale

YOUR 2018 Annual Water Quality Report

Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) tests the quality of drinking water through an independent laboratory for the constituents required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018. Last year, as in years past, your metered tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and State Drinking Water Health Standards.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

由于此报告书包含着有关饮用水的重要信息, 因此希望各位跟能够翻译或理解报告书内容的人对话。

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Itong documento ay naglalaman nang mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa tubig na maaring inumin. Maaring isalin sa taong nakakaintidi.

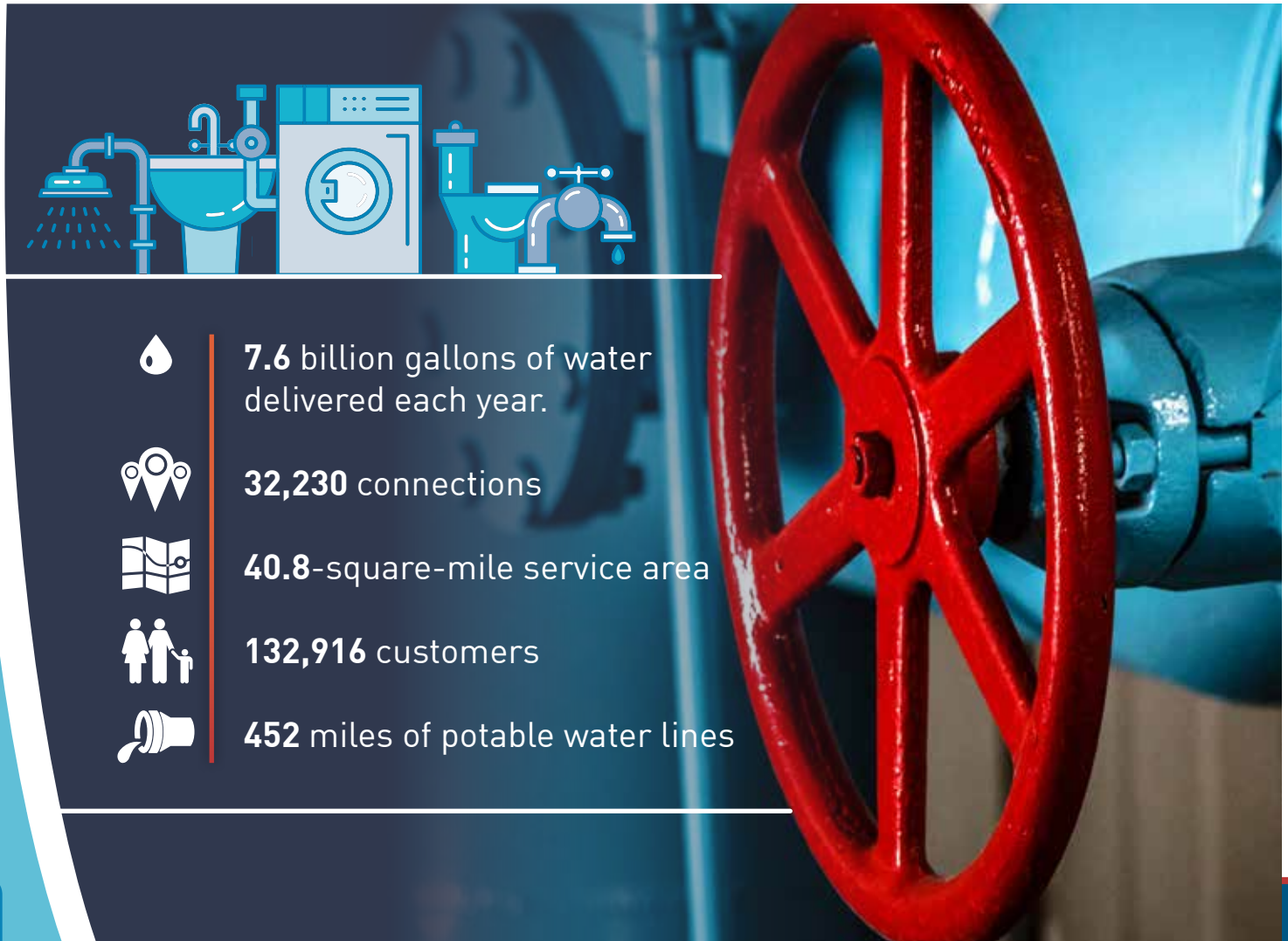
이 보고서는 당신의 식수와 관련된 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있으니 번역하시거나 보고서의 내용을 이해할 수 있는 분과 이야기 하시기 바랍니다.

Jurupa Community Services District | 11201 Harrel Street, Jurupa Valley, CA 91752 | www.jcsd.us

About JCSD

JCSD was originally created in 1956 to provide sewer service to the Jurupa area. JCSD began providing water service in 1966 with the consolidation of the Jurupa Heights Water Company, La Bonita Mutual Water Company, and the Monte Rue Acres Mutual Water Company. As the area developed, JCSD expanded its services to provide for the growing community. These now include streetlight maintenance, frontage landscape maintenance, graffiti abatement, and parks and recreation services.

Today, the JCSD service area covers 40.8 square miles of northwest Riverside County and includes the city of Eastvale and a majority of the city of Jurupa Valley. It serves 132,916 people and is governed by five elected representatives from both cities. This Board of Directors consists of representatives from each of the five districts within this service area.



7.6 billion gallons of water delivered each year.

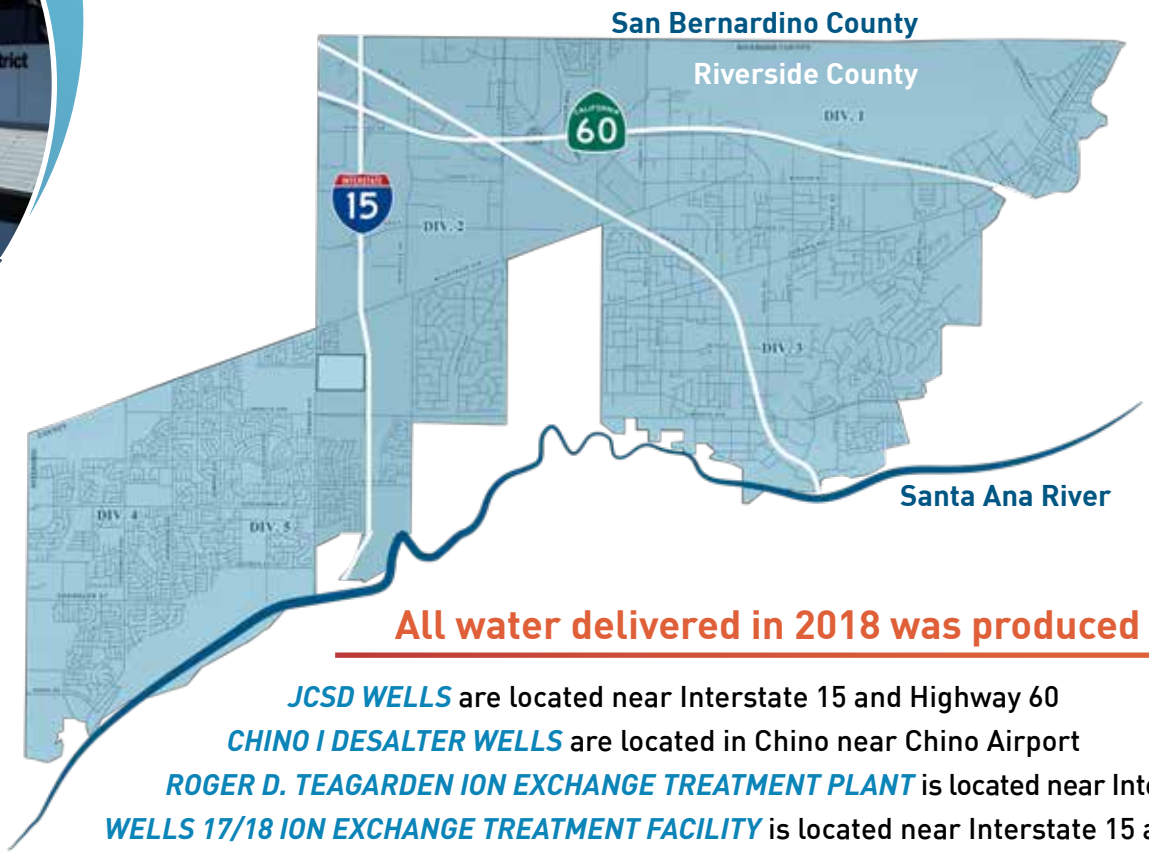
32,230 connections

40.8-square-mile service area

132,916 customers

452 miles of potable water lines

About Your Water



All water delivered in 2018 was produced from wells.

JCSD WELLS are located near Interstate 15 and Highway 60

CHINO I DESALTER WELLS are located in Chino near Chino Airport

ROGER D. TEAGARDEN ION EXCHANGE TREATMENT PLANT is located near Interstate 15 and Highway 60

WELLS 17/18 ION EXCHANGE TREATMENT FACILITY is located near Interstate 15 and Highway 60

CHINO II DESALTER WELLS are located near Interstate 15 and Bellegrave Avenue

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Division of Drinking Water prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board requires all water systems to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than a year old.

Water-Use Efficiency

The winter of 2018-2019 was a welcome respite from previous drought years. The extended rainy season helped replenish our only water source: local groundwater basins. But the basins are far from full, and we need to manage our water supply in the most responsible way possible. In 2016, the State of California published the California Water Action Plan (Plan) to assess water needs and plan for future use.

JCSD and other water purveyors across the state are in the process of implementing a section of the Plan titled: ***Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life***. This section includes methods to improve water efficiency and will set targets based on local weather, lot size and population. This legislation, which will be implemented over the next several years, will assist all Californians to be water efficient.

To prepare for these changes, residents are encouraged to look at their own water use to improve efficiency. This may include small adjustments like exchanging an old toilet for a more efficient one or installing a "smart" irrigation controller. Other changes require more time, like replacing grassy areas with native plants. The Conservation Division of JCSD offers several resources to assist residents, including rebates, landscape classes and free water audits.

Feel free to give us a call at (951) 727-8002. Remember, every drop counts!

Here are some of the items eligible for rebates:

INDOOR

- Premium High-Efficiency Toilets (PHET) that use **1.01 gallons** per flush. Older toilets use **5-7 gallons** per flush. The rebate is **$125.00.**
- High-Efficiency Clothes Washers (HECW) that use 55% less water than a standard top-loading washer. The rebate is **$300.00**.

OUTDOOR

- Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers (WBIC) covering less than one irrigated acre - Older controllers are not always weather based or do not have rain sensors. The rebate is **$100.00**.
- Drip Irrigation Rebate - Changing your spray irrigation to drip stops runoff and overspray. Plants receive water near the root zone which is significantly more efficient. The rebate covers **50%** of the costs, up to **$200.00** per year.
- Rain Barrels provide water for your plants long after it stops raining. The rebate is **$70.00**.

Please check the eligible product list at www.socalwatersmart.com before making your purchase. For a complete list of all available rebates, please visit www.jcsd.us or call (951) 727-8002.

Learn about water in Southern California

To help students learn more about water, JCSD has partnered with other local agencies to create fun and educational programs that meet State of California educational curriculum standards.

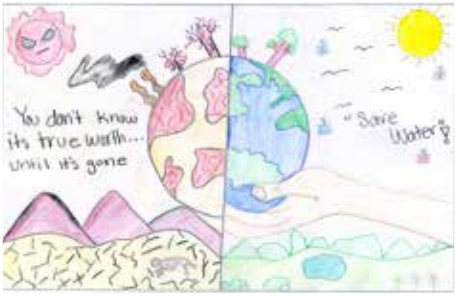
JCSD offers multiple programs including:

Santa Ana River Field Trips

This program allows students to attend field trips to the Santa Ana River and extends their classroom knowledge by seeing firsthand the role the river and watershed play in our water supply. As students hike trails along the riverbed, they learn about native, invasive, and endangered species of plants and animals in their community. This tour also offers lessons about the history of the river, starting with the Cahuilla Tribe in the 1700s. Students also learn the effects of the urban environment and how it impacts the ecosystem in and around the Santa Ana River.

"Water Is Life" Poster Contest

The "Water Is Life" poster contest is a yearly regional competition held in cooperation with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). It encourages budding artists to raise water conservation awareness through art. The posters are judged by residents of Jurupa Valley and Eastvale on Community Vote Day.



Two winners were selected in 2019: Michelle Cervantes from Pedley Elementary School and Kayla Pham from Dr. Augustine Ramirez Intermediate School. Each winning artist and their teacher received a prize and the congratulations of the Board of Directors.

The winning posters will be forwarded to Metropolitan for entry into the calendar contest. If selected, the posters will be a part of the "Water Is Life" calendar distributed to thousands of residents throughout Southern California.

For more information about these and other educational programs sponsored by JCSD, visit us online at www.jcsd.us/education or call (951) 727-8007.

General Information About Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at: http://www.epa.gov.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Nitrate (as N) in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin (methemoglobinemia or Blue-Baby Syndrome). Nitrate (as N) levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health care provider.

If lead in drinking water is present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. JCSD is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in onsite plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at: http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Fluoride is a naturally occurring compound; JCSD does not add fluoride to its water supply.

For information about fluoridation by public water systems, visit **https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html**.

For information about how water systems comply with Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) requirements, visit **https://www.epa.gov/ccr/how-water-systems-comply-ccr-requirements**.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONSTITUENTS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	(1) 1110 ZONE (CHINO II)		(1) 980 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (CHINO I)	
			HIGHEST % OF MONTHLY POSITIVES	NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	HIGHEST % OF MONTHLY POSITIVES	NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	HIGHEST % OF MONTHLY POSITIVES	NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	HIGHEST % OF MONTHLY POSITIVES	NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	5% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Typical Source of Contaminant: Naturally present in the environment										
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (State Total Coliform Rule)	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E coli positive.	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typical Source of Contaminant: Human and Animal Fecal Waste										

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

CONSTITUENTS	UNIT	NUMBER OF SITES EXCEEDING (AL)	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	(1) 1110 ZONE (CHINO II)		(1) 980 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (CHINO I)	
					NO. OF SAMPLES	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED	NO. OF SAMPLES	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED	NO. OF SAMPLES (COLLECTED IN 2016)	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED	NO. OF SAMPLES	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED
Lead (Pb)	µg/L	1	15	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	54	ND	NA	NA
Typical Source of Contaminant: Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers: erosion of natural deposits												
Copper (Cu)	mg/L	0	1.3	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	54	0.20	NA	NA
Typical Source of Contaminant: Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives												

Terms used in this report:

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect health at the MCL levels.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF PRIMARY CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENTS	UNIT	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	(1) 1110 ZONE (CHINO II)		(1) 980 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (CHINO I)	
				AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION
Chromium (Total Cr)	µg/L	50	(100)	0.9	ND – 4.5	3.9	3.2 – 4.5	3.8	3.0 – 5.8	ND	ND
Typical Source of Contaminant: Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits											
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	2.0	1	ND	ND – 0.16	0.14	0.13 – 0.14	ND	ND – 0.16	ND	ND
Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories											
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	5.1	3.8 – 5.8	6.5	2.4 – 8.3	6.0	4.2 – 7.4	5.0	4.5 – 5.5
Typical Source of Contaminant: Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits											
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND	ND	(2) ND	(2) ND – 3.23	ND	ND	ND	ND
Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of natural deposits											
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND	ND	ND	ND	(3) 1.7	(3) 1.7	ND	ND
Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of natural deposits											
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Typical Source of Contaminant: Discharge from aerospace and other industrial facilities											
Trichloropropane (1,2,3 – TCP)	ng/L	5	0.7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Typical Source of Contaminant: Some people who use water containing 1, 2, 3–TCP in excess of the Notification Level over many years may have increased risk of getting cancer.											
Total THM's (Trihalomethanes)	µg/L	80	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	8.9	8.9	ND	ND
Typical Source of Contaminant: Byproduct of drinking water disinfection											
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	µg/L	60	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.9	2.0–3.8	ND	ND
Typical Source of Contaminant: Byproduct of drinking water disinfection											
Chlorine	mg/L	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	1.4	0.65 – 1.85	1.45	1.15 – 1.69	1.35	0.62 – 1.70	0.84	0.61 – 1.54
Typical Source of Contaminant: Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment											

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENTS	UNIT	MCL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	(1) 1110 ZONE (CHINO II)		(1) 980 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (CHINO I)	
				AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	500	NA	68	13 – 79	76	67–85	63	23 – 110	108	96 – 120
Typical Source of Contaminant: Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence											
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	µS/cm	1600	NA	5.1	3.8 – 5.8	600	590 – 610	553	470 – 650	601	570 – 631
Typical Source of Contaminant: Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence											
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	500	NA	10	7.4 – 14	25	25	23	18 – 27	4.7	4.4 – 5.0
Typical Source of Contaminant: Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes											
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	1000	NA	344	230 – 390	460	440 – 480	423	290 – 580	525	520 – 530
Typical Source of Contaminant: Runoff/leaching from natural deposits											
Color	Units	15	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3	3
Typical Source of Contaminant: Naturally-occurring organic material											
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND – 0.17
Typical Source of Contaminant: Soil Runoff											
Foaming Agents	µg/L	500	NA	50	ND – 100	ND	ND	ND	ND	45	ND – 90
Typical Source of Contaminant: Leaching from natural deposits											

Contaminants that may be present in source water

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENTS	UNIT	MCL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	(1) 1110 ZONE (CHINO II)		(1) 980 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (CHINO I)	
				AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION
(4) Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	NA	0.02	ND	ND	3.8	3.2 – 4.4	3.5	3.0 – 5.1	ND	ND
Typical Source of Contaminant: Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits											
Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	NA	NA	51	43 – 58	78	77 – 78	70	62 – 81	57	57
Typical Source of Contaminant: One of the elements that make up the earth's crust as components of many rock-forming minerals											
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	NA	NA	7.9	5.6 – 9.4	8.3	7.8 – 8.8	7.6	5.8 – 9.5	12	12
Typical Source of Contaminant: One of the elements that make up the earth's crusts as components of many rock-forming minerals											
Potassium (K)	mg/L	NA	NA	1.6	1.1 – 2.0	2.4	2.3 – 2.4	1.9	1.7 – 2.2	1.3	1.2 – 1.3
Typical Source of Contaminant: One of the elements that make up the earth's crust as components of many rock-forming minerals											
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	8.0	7.9 – 8.1	8.0	7.8 – 8.1	8.1	7.9 – 8.2	7.7	7.5 – 7.9
Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of natural deposits											
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	NA	NA	108	106 – 120	155	150 – 160	151	120 – 180	104	87 – 120
Typical Source of Contaminant: Leaching out from rocks and natural deposits											
Total Silica	mg/L	NA	NA	20	14 – 25	25	24 – 25	20	20	11	11
Typical Source of Contaminant: NA											
Molybdenum (Collected in 2014)	µg/L	NA	NA	1.9	ND – 3.9	2.5	1.6 – 3.1	0.9	ND – 1.7	ND	ND
Typical Source of Contaminant: NA											
Strontium (Collected in 2014)	µg/L	NA	NA	351	270 – 440	513	380 – 590	515	360 – 680	370	360 – 380
Typical Source of Contaminant: NA											
Sodium (Na)	mg/L	NA	NA	25	23 – 28	30	28 – 32	24	21 – 28	28	27 – 28
Typical Source of Contaminant: Generally found in ground and surface waters											
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	mg/L	NA	NA	158	130 – 180	230	230	206	180 – 240	190	190
Typical Source of Contaminant: Generally found in ground and surface waters											

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF CONSTITUENTS WITH NOTIFICATION LEVEL

CONSTITUENTS	UNIT	NL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	(1) 1110 ZONE (CHINO II)		(1) 980 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (CHINO I)	
				AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ng/L	10	3	ND	ND	NA	NA	ND	ND	7.2	7.2
Health Effects: NDMA and other Nitrosamines can cause cancer in laboratory animals. The NTP identifies a number of them as reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens (NTP,201) and US EPA classifies a number of them as probable human carcinogens											
1, 4 Dioxane (Collected in 2014)	µg/L	1	NA	0.21	0.17 – 0.24	0.42	0.34 – 0.63	0.19	0.09 – 0.31	ND	ND
Health Effects: Some people who use water containing 1,4 dioxane in excess of the Notification Level over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals											
Chlorate (Collected in 2014)	µg/L	800	NA	42	27 – 57	58	22 – 72	71	31 – 170	23	21 – 25
Health Effects: NA											
Vanadium (Collected in 2014)	µg/L	50	NA	1.5	1.0 – 1.9	5.4	4.7 – 6.1	3.3	2.1 – 4.4	1.4	1.3 – 1.4
Health Effects: The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the Notification Level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals											

Footnotes:

(1) NOTE: All water quality data reported in the 2018 CCR table were taken from treated water sample locations.

(2) NOTE: For 980 Zone (JCSD), the data for gross alpha from 980 blend points A and B were taken in 2015

(3) NOTE: For 870 Zone (JCSD), the data for Uranium were taken in 2014.

(4) NOTE: There is currently no regulation or MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 µg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

JCSD uses Sodium Hypochlorite (Chlorine) for disinfection. ***JCSD does not use chloramines***.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for JCSD was completed in July 2017. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Known contaminant plumes, plastics/synthetics producers, junk/scrap/salvage yards, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, fleet/truck/bus terminals, and gas stations. A copy of the complete assessment is available at 11201 Harrel Street, Jurupa Valley. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting the Water Quality Department at: (951) 685-7434 Ext. 104.

A total of nine schools from Corona-Norco Unified School District have requested to conduct lead sampling, and the results can be found at **https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools.html**. A total of 15 schools from Jurupa Unified School District were sampled by an independent group, and the results can be found on their website: **https://jurupausd.org/our-district/planning/mo/Pages/AB-746-Potable-Water-Systems---Lead-Testing.aspx**.

For additional information regarding your water quality, please contact our Water Quality Department at: **(951) 685-7434 Ext. 104**.

Abbreviations

- **mg/L** – milligrams per liter = parts per million (ppm).1 ppm is equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days.
- **NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- **NA** – Not Applicable
- **pCi/L** – pico Curies per liter (a measure of radiation)
- **µg/L** – micrograms per liter = parts per billion (ppb)
- **ND** – Not Detectable at testing limit
- **ng/L** – nanograms per liter = parts per trillion (ppt)
- **µS/cm** – microsiemens per centimeter, a unit of conductance (1 µS/cm = 1 µmho/cm)

jurupa

COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Proudly serving Jurupa Valley and Eastvale

11201 Harrel Street
Jurupa Valley, CA 91752

Connect with us:

JCSDistrict

JCSDparks

@Jcsdcommunity

@JCSDTweets

JCSDvideos

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

For more information about this report, please contact the Water Quality Department at JCSD at (951) 685-7434 Ext. 104 or visit **www.jcsdwqr.com**. JCSD holds regular Board of Directors meetings on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6 p.m. at the District Office, 11201 Harrel Street, Jurupa Valley.

Board of Directors

President Jane F. Anderson
Division No. 5

Vice President Richard "Dickie" Simmons
Division No. 4

Director Betty Folsom
Division No. 3

Director Kenneth J. McLaughlin
Division No. 1

Director Betty A. Anderson
Division No. 2